

Aeschna heros, Fabr.
 " *pentacantha*, Ramb. —14 sp.

ODONATA (LIBELLULINA).

Macromia illinoiensis, n. sp.
 " *flavipennis*, n. sp.
Epithea princeps, Hagen.
Cordulia tenebrosa? Say.
 " *lateralis* Burm.
Pantala hymenæa, Say.
Tramea lacerata, Hagen.
Celithemis eponina, Drury.
 " *elisa*, Hagen.
Platthemis trimaculata, De G.
Libellula quadrimaculata, Linn.
 " *semifasciata*, Burm.
 " *luctuosa*, Burm.
 " *pulchella*, Drury.
Mesothemis simplicicollis, Say.

Rock Island, Illinois, July 25, 1862.

Mesothemis corrupta, Hagen
 " *longipennis*, Burm.
Diplax rubicundula, Say.
 " *vicina*, Hagen,
 " *semicincta*, Say.
 " *ambigua*, Ramb.
 " *intacta*, Hagen.
Perithemis domitia, Drury.

—23 sp.

	Species.	New.
<i>Termitina</i>	1.....	0
<i>Psocina</i>	13.....	6
<i>Perlina</i>	13.....	19
<i>Ephemerina</i>	26.....	16
<i>Agrionina</i>	16.....	4
<i>Aeschnina</i>	14.....	6
<i>Libellulina</i>	23.....	2
	106	43

Remarks on the Species composing the Genus *PEDIOCAETES*, Baird.

BY D. G. ELLIOTT, F. Z. S.

Intending, at no distant period, to publish a monograph of the Tetraoninae, I have been led, by the introduction of an apparently new species of this genus—(lately described by Dr. George Suckley, under the name of *Pediocaetes Kennicotti*, in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1861)—to investigate its specific value, and compare it with our common Sharp-tailed Grouse. The following are my conclusions:

The bird commonly known as *Tetrao phasianellus*, has heretofore only been found within the limits of the United States, and to this species, Ord, in Guthrie's Geog. 2d American ed., 1815, p. 317, gave the appellation of *Phasianus Columbianus*, basing his description upon the Columbia Pheasant of Lewis & Clark, ii. p. 180. This species then seemed to be the only one of this genus existing in the new world, and as it also appeared to be the one—(as far as the knowledge of American ornithologists extended, none of whom had received any examples from without the limits of the Union)—to which, long before, Linnæus had given the name of *phasianellus*, and which Gmelin, Bonaparte, Audubon and all others had retained; so Prof. Baird, when he instituted the present genus, also gave the same appellation as being the correct one of our well known Sharp-tailed Grouse.

But in 1861 there arrived at the Smithsonian Institution, from Mr. Kennicott, a number of Sharp-tailed Grouse, collected in the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory, from Fort Rae and Big Island, the prevailing colors of which were black and white, with very little, if any, of the brown hues, which constitute the principal marks of our common bird.

These examples, Dr. Suckley, after comparison with specimens, obtained from the west and northwest, very naturally considered distinct species, for they certainly are, and thereupon described them as *new*, as above mentioned.

But now I find that this species from Arctic America, is the one originally described as *Tetrao phasianellus*, the United States species either being considered the "young with ferruginous plumage," vide Richardson in Faun. Bor. Amer., 1831, p. 861, or as a very light colored variety.

Thus Bonaparte in his continuation of Wilson's Ornithology, gives a figure of a specimen in the Philadelphia Academy, which, as he says, "though a

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female(?) and *unusually light colored*, we have had our drawing made, on account of its having been procured in the American territory," while his description is taken "from a handsome male specimen from Arctic America."

The genus *Pediocaetes* therefore is composed of the two following species, with this diagnosis :

General color white and brownish yellow with irregular black-markings. Beneath pure white, the feathers on the breast and flanks with brown U-shaped markings. Throat buff.....*Pediocaetes Columbianus*.

General color white and black, with irregular dark brown markings. Beneath pure white, with V-shaped black marks on the breast and sides, broader and closer than those of its relative. Throat white interspersed with small black marks..... *Pediocaetes phasianellus*.

The species may be more fully described thus :

PEDIOCAETES COLUMBIANUS (Ord.) Elliot.

Tetrao phasianellus? Ord. Guthrie's Geog., 21 Am. ed., 1815, p. 317.

Phasianus Columbianus, do. do.

Tetrao phasianellus, Bon. Syn., 1828, p. 127.

Do. " Am. Ornith., vol. iii. 1828, p. 37, pl. xix.

Do. Nuttall, Man. vol. i. 1832, p. 669.

Do. Audub. Ornith. Biog., vol. iv. 1838, p. 569, pl. 382.

Do. " Syn. 1839, p. 205.

Do. " Birds of Amer., vol. v. 1842, p. 110, pl. 298.

Do. Newberry, Cal. & Or. Route. Rep. P. R. R. Surv., vol. vi. iv. 1857, p. 94.

Tetrao (Centrocerus) phasianellus. Swain, Faun. Bor. Am., vol. ii. 1831, p. 361.

Do. Bonp. Comptes Rendus, xlv. 1857, p. 428.

Tetrao urophasianellus, Doug. Trans. Linn. Societ., vol. xvi. 1829, p. 136.

Pediocaetes phasianellus, Baird, vol. ix. P. R. R. R., p. 626.

Head and throat brownish yellow, the front, crown, occiput and cheeks irregularly marked with black or very dark brown; superciliary band whitish; back ferruginous brown, variously spotted with black or brownish yellow; wings brownish grey, with large spots of white on all the coverts; transverse bars on the secondaries, and the outer webs of the primaries which are dark brown, spotted with the same; the tail feathers have the inner web white, outer brownish gray, dotted with darker brown; the central feathers are elongated and same color as the back—under parts are pure white, the feathers on the breast and flanks having a brown U-shaped mark. Bill black; feet brown.

Hab.—Northern prairies from Wisconsin to Oregon and Washington territories.

PEDIOCAETES PHASIANELLUS, (Linn.) Elliott.

Tetrao phasianellus, Linn. Syst. Nat., vol. i. 10 ed., 1758, p. 160.

Do. Forst. Philos. Trans., lxii. 1772. p. 394 and 495.

Do. Gmelin Syst. Nat., vol. i. p. 747.

Do. Lath. Ind. Ornith., vol. ii. p. 635.

Tetrao urogallus, var. B., Linn. Syst. Nat., vol. i. ed. 12th, p. 273.

Tetrao phasianellus, Bon. Amer. Ornith., vol. iii. 1828, text ♂. Sharp-tailed Grouse. Pennant.

Pediocaetes Kennicotti, Snckley, Proc. A. Nat. Sc., 1861.

General color black. Top of head black, a few faint marks of rusty towards the occiput. sides of head black, the feathers tipped with white; those on the side and back of neck tipped with rusty; throat white, spotted with black. The back is also black, the feathers margined with rufous brown; the rump is lighter, caused by the feathers being tipped broadly with grayish; the elongated central feathers of the tail are (in the specimen before me) jet black, irregularly crossed with yellowish white and gray. Wings blackish brown, with large white spots on all the coverts, in addition to the rusty

margins of the feathers; primaries blackish with white marks on their outer webs. Tail sometimes grayish at the base with white tips, or pure white. Under parts pure white, with a black V-shaped mark near the centre of the feathers on the breast and flanks, gradually growing smaller and fainter, as they approach the abdomen and vent. The white feathers of the legs are hair-like and extend over the toes quite to the nails. Bill black; feet dark brown.

Habitat.—Arctic America, plentiful around Hudson's Bay, but never found within the limits of the United States.

Supplementary note to a "Synopsis of the North American Forms of the
COLYMBIDÆ and PODICEPIDÆ."

BY ELLIOTT COUES.

Since the publication of my paper on the Loons and Grebes of North America, the Smithsonian Institution has received, from J. Hepburn, Esq., of San Francisco, California, what has long been a great desideratum in its collections, a specimen of *Echmophorus Clarkii* in fall plumage. The interest attaching to the elucidation of this hitherto undetermined question in American ornithology induces me to offer the following brief notice of the points in which the nuptial dress differs from the ordinary well known winter plumage. The specimen alluded to, Mr. Hepburn states, was shot in the latter part of April, and is a female.

ECHMOPHORUS CLARKII, COUES.—(Adult female, breeding plumage.)—The chrome yellow of the under mandible, and of the tip and cutting edges of the upper, is very bright, and in marked contrast with the quite pure black of the culmen. The bare loreal space is leaden blue. The crown, occiput, and neck behind are very deep grayish black, almost pure black on the occiput, and fading gradually along the neck, into the blackish gray of the back and upper parts generally, which color is scarcely, if at all, deeper than in the average of winter specimens. The white space between the eye and bill is very broad, and remarkably pure. The throat, neck before, and whole under parts are of a beautiful silky white, the line of demarcation of the black and white on the sides of the head and neck being remarkably distinct. *There is a decided occipital crest*; the feathers of that region are about one inch in length, and have the peculiar filiform character common to the crests of birds of this family. This crest, however, on the dried skin lies quite smoothly, and is not very conspicuous except on raising the feathers. *There are no decided colored ruffs*; but the white feathers of the sides of the head posteriorly, and across the throat, are longer and fuller than elsewhere, particularly the former. Although this elongation is hardly noticeable in the dried skin, it is doubtless sufficient to give to the bird when in life something of the appearance presented by most of the species of this family. In other respects the specimen before me does not differ materially from the winter series.

I have always been of opinion that the two birds which I have recently separated generically from *Podiceps* would not possess the conspicuous colored ruffs for which the type of the genus (*P. cristatus*) is so noted. The supposition to that effect, doubtfully set forth in my last paper, is now verified in the case of one of the species of the genus, and I have no doubt that the nuptial plumage of *Echmophorus occidentalis* will be perfectly analogous to that exhibited by the species under consideration.

A specimen of *Podiceps (Proctopus) californicus*, in full summer plumage, has also been received from Mr. Hepburn. It presents the same marked differences from the European *P. auritus* as do all the otherspecimens from North America which have fallen under my observation; and is additional confirmation of the position assumed with regard to the specific distinction of the American and European birds. They are quite distinct species and recognizable in either adult or young plumage.

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